who have made American history, separated forever.

COL. CAMERON SPEAKS.

Lee Camp was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by Commander Smith, editor of the Central Presbyterian, of this city, and a member of General Stonewall Jackson's staff. The hall was crowded to its doors, with not a vacant seat in the building. A splendid company of members of A. P. Hill Camp, Petersburg, was present. Former Governors J. Hoge Tyler, of Radford; William E. Cameron, of Petersburg and Charles T. O'Ferrall were among the first to arrive. While the routine business was being disposed of General Fitzhugh Lee came and was escorted to one of the chairs reserved for the specially invited guests, the ex-Governors and the Governor. Governor Montague came in last of the distinguished company. He took the remaining vacant seat.

The routine of a camp meeting was quickly transacted, and Commander Smith happily introduced Colonel Cameron, who on the part of the donors of the portrait of General Kemper was to present it to the camp.

After portraying in most beautiful language the Sunny South, as it was before the war—"a country to be proud of; a blessed country to live in; a country worth dying for." Colonel Cameron came to that troublesome time just preceding the Civil War.

Concerning it, he said:

To such a race, so sired, so reared, so competent to know their rights, so trained in political perception, so loving peace and yet so brave, there came a crisis which forced them to a choice between two imperative evils.

If they waived their claim to constitutional protection of their property and domestic institutions, allowed the executive and legislative departments of the United States to nullify constitutional guarantees, and submitted that legislatures of Northern States should treat as empty words the decisions of the Supreme Court, they would but abandon their natural fortress for the open country and be thereafter dependent upon the caprice of a sectional majority.

Experience had taught them that every concession made to fanaticism but whetted the appetite of that raving beast for further aggression. Within ten years the cry of the ruling faction had changed from "compromise" to "surrender."

THE ISSUES INVOLVED.

The ultimate fate of the weaker section, if a policy of submission should be accepted, was plain as the handwriting on the wall at the feast of Belshazzar. Not slavery alone was involved, but the sanctity of the constitutional compact and all the rights of the States which that involved, and under a government controlled and administered by the exponents of a "higher law," the only measure of forbearance in denial of their rights, antagonism to their interests, confiscation of their property, would be the wolfish mercy and elastic conscience of a party which had canonized John Brown, pilloried Chief-Justice Taney for deciding the law according to the law, and had denounced the Constitution as "a league with Satan and a covenant with hell." On that road lay no safety, but, on the contrary, self-stultification, treason to their convictions, humiliation and ultimate ruin.

The alternative was to revert to the theory and practice of their Revolutionary sires—to insist that the consent of the governed was an essential to the legitimacy of any establishment, to reaffirm the doctrine of Franklin and Adams and Jay of the inherent right of a people to abolish and withdraw from a government which had ceased for them to subserve the purpose for which formed; to commit no aggressions, to make no demands outside of their own territory, but to assert and exercise the reserved rights of every party to a violated contract—the right to cease membership in a union which was no longer administered by the letter or spirit of the Constitution which created and defined its powers, and to erect within their own borders a structure adapted to their needs, consistent with their political views and preservative of their domestic rights and institutions.

ACTION JUSTIFIED.

Thus, one by one, with deliberation and dignity, the States of that vanished country decided. They proclaimed their decrees of separation in solemn form, declared their pacific purposes, justified their action in almost the very language which the colonies addressed to Great Britain in 1776, and then assembled at Montgomery to launch a new ship of State upon the sea of experiment.

The answer (for the episode of Fort Sumter has no significance in determining the question of overt aggression) was the claim of a right, and the announcement of a purpose, to coerce by force of arms the submission of the seceding States to the bonds of Union and the authority of the government at Washington.

So the issue was joined! And so there came a time in that far-off country (our time, my comrades) when the God of battles was invoked against usurpation and armed invasion, and when all the blossom of youth and flower of manhood in that fair land rallied to a flag which stood for constitutional liberty as the fathers of the republic had asserted and defined it, and against despotic rule and coercion by the bayonet as George the Third had exercised them.

HEROIC DEEDS.

Then came the splendor of heroic deeds! The dedication of an entire people, their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, upon the altar of sacrifice!

The glory of fleeting victory, snatched from the very jaws of opposing fate! The pathetic spectacle of transcendent genius and almost superhuman valor fighting, like Sisera, against the stars in their courses! The tender beauty of woman's ministrations and the brave, sweet faces which masked their aching hearts! The uplifting of souls to self-oblivion! The delirium of the headlong charge! The superb record of constancy, loyalty and endurance, which lend a rainbow's luster to those bloody annals! The flickering brilliance—the sunset of the Confederacy—of the last essays of desperate courage to avert the inevitable.

And then, the darkness fell!

The speaker then paid a beautiful tribute to the ragged, war-worn veterans of the Confederacy. Continuing, he told how with indomitable spirit they have builded a new industrial and political

South, and how the rising generation has responded to the call to arms in defense of the Union.

"And, but now," he said, "in supremest evidence that we hold the new bond of union to be one of fellowship, Virginia has tendered, for a place in the Capitol at Washington, a statue of her best beloved son, the flower of Southern chivalry, the lion of the Confederacy, Robert Lee.

"Ah, little they know us who dream that we would offer up his noble effigy as the pledge of a half-hearted allegiance! And as little those who think that we would have him there on subtle legal plea—or on reluctant sufferance—or on any other terms than those of grateful welcome to the American Hall of Fame to the great captain of Christian gentleman, whose name is the synonym of genius, valor and virtue through the wide, wide world.

"And now, comrades of Lee Camp," he continued, "it is my privilege to tender to your pious custody, the counterfeit presentment of a real presence well worthy to join yonder goodly company of patriot warriors.

"He was a man in whose character and career the highest attributes of true manhood were illustrated. As a soldier, he was brave as the bravest; loyal to the core, faithful to the end.

LOVED HIS STATE.

"A Virginian, he loved his State with all the force of an ardent and earnest nature.

"He came of Swedish stock—a sturdy, martial breed of Norsemen, which has preserved its national identity against Moslem, Muscovite, and Gaul, through centuries of bloody battle.

When war came, he did not belie his lineage, but responded to the first call of the State upon her sons, in full conviction of her sovereign claim upon him and of the justice of her cause.

He was a graduate of that school at Lexington which a Federal general styled "The Military Nursery of the South," and he had served as captain of volunteers in Taylor's column in Mexico.

HIS SERVICES.

He entered the Confederate service as colonel of the Seventh Virginia Infantry, but early in 1862 was given command of the brigade formerly A. P. Hill's, and was commended for gallantry and efficiency at Seven Pines, in the seven days' campaign around Richmond, at Second Manassas, and at Sharpsburg. In 1863 his brigade was assigned to the division of Pickett, and was in the front line of the memorable assault at Gettysburg. Leading his men against the belching batteries on Cemetery Hill, he shared the glory of that brilliant charge with Armistead, Garnett and Hunton. Felled by a shot on the crest of that wave of heroism, which has been called "The High Tide of the Confederacy," his life was long despaired of, and he was never able to take the field again.

His career subsequent to the war was honorabl and useful. His positive character and robust intellect caused speedy recognition of his capacity for leadership in the civic arena.

In the consolidation of the conservative political and social elements, which became essential to the safety of the State as a result of negro suffrage and other revolutionary features of reconstruction, he came prominently before the public as a man of firm convictions, inflexible purpose, strong in debate and wise in council. Nor was it long ere Virginia honored him with a position of trust commensurate with his talents and deserts. He entered the Governor's office in 1874, and administered its duties with a fidelity and ability which sustained the best traditions of the Commonwealth, and earned for him the respect of every class of his constituents.

FREE FROM STAIN.

Thereafter he never left the shades of private life. He survived to see his beloved State well started on a new era of prosperity and happiness, and he died in 1895, leaving a name as free from stain as the skies that bend in Indian summer above his native mountains.

Such, in pregnant brevity, is the life record of the gallant officer, honest gentleman, patriotic citizen, whose memory we are here to-night to honor and perpetuate.

His epitaph might be written as of one "who never shirked a duty, evaded an obligation, paltered with the truth, quailed before a danger, nor betrayed a trust."

Commander, through you, I now give to the guardianship of Lee Camp the portrait of General James L. Kemper.

Governor O'Ferrall's Acceptance.

Commander Smith gracefully presented Colonel O'Ferrall, who had been invited by the camp to receive the picture.

Colonel O'Ferrall awakened enthusiastic applause when his tall and distinguished looking figure moved on the platform. He is probably the most distinguished looking man in Virginia to-day and well-nigh peerless among Virginians as a speaker.

Colonel O'Ferrall traced briefly the part General Kemper played in the early part of the war, how by bravery he was rapidly promoted. He followed him to the battle of Gettysburg, where General Kemper was terribly wounded, and the speaker spoke of that great battle and discussed it ably. He asked the question who was responsible that Lee was not supported at Gettysburg, but declared he would not answer it, as it would do no good now and might do harm. This was a question which many have asked—bereaved mothers, widowed wives and orphaned children, but it mattered not so much now. It takes no honor or beauty from the chaplet of the Confederate soldier won on that day, nor from General Lee.

SOUTH WOULD HAVE WON.

He expressed the belief that had the South won at Gettysburg the North would have been so discouraged and the South so stimulated that the bird of victory would have perched on the Southern standard. At any rate, if not victory the South would have gotten a recognition of her rights.

Passing from a sketch of General Kemper, Colonel O'Ferrall took up a review of his character and his official acts as Governor, which Colonel Cameron had touched on but slightly. The speaker paid the highest tribute to the strength and his honesty of character. He showed that he was no demagogue, no time server, no man to be blown hither and thither by every wave of public opinion, but first asked:

"Was it right?"

The speaker referred to an instance where he vetoed a bill prepared to relieve the city of Petersburg from the possibility of negro officials, and received a great cry of disapproval. But he knew the law would have been in violation of the Constitution and he would not shirk the responsibility asumed when he took the oath to support the Constitution.

Colonel O'Ferrall closed with another incident, showing the kindness of heart of General Kemper. Frequently the speaker had to wait for the applause to cease, and many said he never was more brilliant in his life.

OVATION TO DR. SMITH.

General Lee was introduced by Commander Smith.

Dr. Smith was most happy in presenting General Lee. He said we had a great many Governors, oftentimes governors at our homes—a remark which was greeted with laughter, and the ladies seemed particularly pleased.

But the humor of the evening was, he said, that he should be introducing Governors of Virginia to a Richmond and Virginia audience—it was a joke, for example, that he should be introducing Fitz Lee.

General Lee was enthusiastically called for, and he came forward.

This most popular of all Virginians made one of the best addresses of his life. He was the cause of Dr. Smith's getting the greatest ovation of the evening, and as proud as any Virginian has ever received. He said that he could not see why Dr. Smith should not introduce any man in the State. When the greatest corps commander in the world, Stonewall Jackson, was wounded, and was dying at Chancellorsville, the bullets were whistling and striking down those who bore him, Dr. Smith lay down by General Jackson nearest the fire line and protected his commander with his own body.

When these words had passed the lips of General Lee, the audience rose in their seats, cheered and applauded for a minute or more, paying a tribute to Dr. Smith that was magnificent and overwhelming. While the people cheered, the eyes of the brave soldier filled with tears.

VICTORY FOR SOUTH.

General Lee continued when the applause ceased, and gave a picture of the field of Gettysburg, when the three days' battle was fought. Had Lee's orders been carried out the South would have won this fight and been victorious in the war.

Replying to what Colonel Cameron had said, that it was best the South had not won in the war, General Lee said he was never one to be glad the war ended as it did. With more than usual fire, while his audience nearly went wild in its demonstration of applause, General Lee declared that if he rejoiced in the defeat of the South, he would head a mob and destroy Lee and Jackson's statues and bid the ladies to cease, who were trying to get more money with which to build monuments to Confederates.

Tyler and Hunton.

Major Tyler was called upon and made a delightful talk. He is an exceedingly pleasing impromptu speaker and one of the best story-tellers in the State. It was rather remarkable that he should have been present when news came to Mrs. Kemper that her husband was killed. He saw her grief then, but was fortunate enough later to be able to convey to her the news that General Kemper was only wounded and would soon be with her. He saw her tears then turned to laughter.

Major Tyler was received with enthusiasm, showing that he had lost none of his popularity with the people.

Governor Montague was called upon, but, begging to be excused from a speech, called out General Hunton, who was with Pickett at Gettysburg. General Hunton made a fine address and stirred his audience to enthusiasm equal almost to that produced by General Lee.

Before pronouncing the meeting over Dr. Smith stated to the audience confidentially that they had to be careful not to let the excitement reach too high a pitch, as with Dr. J. William Jones, Judge George L. Christian and many others like them present, there would be no telling what would happen. This sally created much laughter, in which Dr. Jones and Judge Christian joined heartily. Gen. Lee wanted to know with which side Dr. Jones sympathized, and this playful hit at Dr. Jones' Confederate zeal, well known to all, was greeted with another burst of laughter. Dr. Jones' motion that the rising vote of thanks be extended the speakers was carried, and the vote heartily given.

Adjournment followed.

WHITNEY DENIED STORY

Has Not Sold a Single Share of Metropolitan Stock.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, February 20.—There was little in to-day's stock market to remind the speculative element of yesterday's assault upon the shares of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Metropolitan Securities Company. Both issues were fairly active and strong at the opening and by early afternoon had gained 2 and 1 1-2 points, respectively.

William C. Whitney to-day issued a signed statement, in which he denied that part of yesterday's rumor to the effect that he had sold 30,000 shares of Metropolitan Street Railway stock. Mr. Whitney said he had not sold a share of Metropolitan stock within six months.

Mr. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan and several others prominent in the affairs of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, were in conference to-day with Paul De Craveth, the attorney.

THREE FAVORITES AT NEW ORLEANS

A Fourth Lost Because of the Poor Riding of the Jockey.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 20.—Wealth, Old Hutch and Carl Kahler were the winning favorites. Chickadee, favorite in the fifth, was beaten by Pollack's weak riding. Summary:

First race—mile—Huzzah (12 to 2) first, McWilliams (25 to 1) second, Balm of Gilead (16 to 1) third. Time, 1:42.

Second race—mile and an eighth—Annie Lauretta (8 to 1) first, Locust Blossom (5 to 1) second, Socapa (15 to 1) third. Time, 1:57.

Third race—six furlongs—Wealth (3 to 2) first, St. Cuthbert (5 to 1) second, Jim Clark (4 to 1) third. Time, 1:13 3-5.

Fourth race—seven furlongs—Old Hutch (. to 10) first, Boaster (13 to 5) second, Bufmer (10 to 1) third. Time, 1:27 3-5.

Fifth race—mile and an eighth—Alfred C. (12 to 1) first, Chickadee (even) second, Vesuvia (12 to 1) third. Time, 1:56 2-5.

Sixth race—selling, six furlongs—Carl Kahler (9 to 10) first, Andes (6 to 1) second, Ben Mora (13 to 1) third. Time, 1:13 4-5.

9 LIVES LOST IN HOLOCAUST

Two Fatally Injured and Two-Score Injured.

HOTEL DESTROYED BY FIERCE FLAMES

Many of Those Who Escaped Death Owed Their Lives to the Telegraph Wires, Which Broke Their Fall. Shout of Fire Was Followed by a Stampede for the Windows.

(By Associated Press.)

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., February 20.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Clifton Hotel, cremated nine of the guests and caused injuries to forty-two persons, who were scorched or forced to jump to the frozen street from second and third story windows. After an all-day search in the debris, four bodies have been recovered. It is now believed that five more bodies remain in the ruins of the hotel, which is said to have been a flimsy structure and filled with delegates to the State Young Men's Christian Association convention and the district convention of the Knights of Pythias. The hotel register was destroyed, thus making it difficult to ascertain the number of missing persons. Forty men have been working in the rubbish all day and will continue to dig for the remains of the burned persons all night. The loss is $60,000.

The dead:

W. A. MOWERY, What Cheer, Ia.

E. C. YOUNG, Minneapolis.

TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEN, bodies recovered.

FIVE BODIES STILL IN DEBRIS.

Nearly all those injured were young people. While their injuries are severe in many cases, no one is fatally hurt.

BURNED LIKE TINDER.

The work of learning the names of the dead is rendered difficult by the loss of the hotel register, which was burned. The hotel, a three-story brick veneer structure, is said to have been a veritable fire trap. The flames started in a pile of rubbish in the basement, presumably ignited by defective electric light wires. The night clerk was on the third floor when the cry of fire, raised by a bell boy, startled him. He took up the cry, and in an instant the hallways were choked with frightened guests. A rush was made for the stairways. It was then that the crowd already collected in the street heard heart-rending cries of anguish and desperation, for the fire, feeding ravenously on the tinder-like material of the lower floor, had completely cut off escape. There followed a stampede for the windows, the only means of escape left. The street below was filled with a crowd scarcely less frantic than the despairing ones in the fast burning building. The victims were literally driven by the flames to jump. Nearly every one of them lingered to the last moment, urged by the people below to wait as long as possible in the hope of assistance. Then a cry would tell that the fire had some one or the smoke had made it impossible to breathe, and one after another jumped to the street, and some, more fortunate, to the roofs of buildings adjoining.

MAIMED AND DYING.

In a short space of time the street was filled with men and women, bruised, battered, broken-limbed and half crazed. All were in their night garments. In an hour St. Luke's Hospital contained fifteen injured, while many more, chiefly those who had escaped with comparatively slight hurts, were being cared for in buildings near the scene of the tragedy. Some who jumped owe their lives to the fact that their falls were broken by the telegraph wires, which interposed in their downward flight.

A number of the guests who were able to converse calmly following their escape declared that they stumbled over prostrate bodies as they rushed to the windows. The flames literally were chasing them and the smoke made it almost impossible to breathe.

The proprietor of the hotel placed his estimate of the number of people in the building when the alarm was raised at between seventy and eighty. Many of them were delegates to the State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, which began here yesterday. Those who were first to escape, where they were not too severely injured, stood for some time barefooted in the snow, chained to the spot and rendered unconscious of the cold by the horror of the scene. Many of them had to be led away.

VENEZUELAN PRESS CHARGES A BREACH

(By Associated Press.)

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, February 20. The morning papers here publish a statement directed to the United States and the European nations, as follows:

"In order that the public may know how Germany, Great Britain and Italy execute their engagements, we call attention to the grave fact that up to to-day, February 20th, the ships taken by the three powers have not been delivered to the Government of Venezuela as stipulated in the protocols."

The German Commodore has notified the authorities at Puerto Cabello that the Restaurador, that was captured by the Germans, would be returned to Venezuela, on Monday, February 23d, at 3 o'clock, and not before.

The revolutionary army, estimated at 2,800 men, has reached a point about twenty miles south of Caracas. The revolutionists and the government troops both occupy strong positions. The revolution organized by General Matos, during the course of the blockade of the Venezuelan coast by the allied warships, was reorganized and three armies formed.

DR. MORRISS IS TO LEAVE THE ALMSHOUSE

Dr. S. L. Morriss, who has made such a fine record as a member of the Ambulance Corps of the City Hospital, will leave the first of March for Buckingham Courthouse, where he will open an office. Dr. Morriss is a young physician of unusual talent, and he has a bright future.

HE CUT HIS OWN THROAT

Mr. L. W. Bass Found Dead at Brother's Home.

NO REASON FOR THE ACT

Organization in Manchester to Help the Deserving Poor—Pleasant Entertainment for Benefit of Firemen—Successful Operation.

The Times-Dispatch Bureau, No. 1102 Hull Street.

The cause of the death of Lebins W. Bass remains a mystery. A short while ago he went to Holly Springs from near Manchester to take charge of Major Watkins' horses. He was considered one of the best horse handlers in this section of the country, and came from a horse raising family.

Early yesterday morning he was found near the stables with his throat cut by his brother, E. T. Bass, who lived on the farm also. There is no explanation of the death, except that for some time Mr. Bass had been suffering with mental trouble superinduced by strong drink. The theory of murder was dissipated by the fact that there was no possible theory for such a crime. He had no enemies, nor did he carry any amount of money, and the fact that his pockets did not bear out the theory of robbery is another reason for disbelieving the theory of murder.

Coroner Loving examined the remains and turned them over to Undertaker Morrisette, who prepared them for burial.

Mr. Bass had no immediate family. His brother, Mr. E. T. Bass, is also a well known horseman.

The funeral will be this morning at 11 o'clock from the home, in charge of Undertaker Morrisette, and the interment will be in Maury Cemetery.

Mr. Bass was forty-three years old and unmarried. He leaves three brothers—Messrs. E. T. Bass, of Chesterfield; James Bass, of Petersburg, and William Bass, of Richmond.

CITY MISSION ORGANIZED.

A large party of the leading ladies of Manchester gathered in Toney's Hall yesterday afternoon in response to an invitation sent out by Hon. D. L. Toney, and organized the City Mission of Manchester, with the following officers: President, Mrs. W. L. Moody; Vice-President, for the First Ward, Mrs. Alice Bailey; Second Ward, Mrs W. H. White; Third Ward, Mrs. R. D. Walker; Fourth Ward, Mrs. John O'Brien; Secretary, Mrs. W. B. Bradley; Assistant Secretary, Miss Edna Davidson; Treasurer, Miss Ruth Brandis; Relief Committee: Mrs. J. H. Latham, Miss Mattie Jones, Miss Flora Moody; Entertainment Committee: Mrs. J. W. Bronaugh, Mrs. Charles Schadt.

There was the greatest enthusiasm manifested, and the mission starts out under the most encouraging auspices.

A great deal of credit is due Mr. Toney, who inaugurated the movement. He placed the sum of $8 in the hands of the treasurer as a starter, which embraced small sums that he had collected from various citizens.

Mr. S. R. Brown, cashier of the Bank of Manchester, took an active part in the organization, and will receive any contributions that may be sent.

The ladies of the mission will be in the Manchester bank every day between the hours of 3 and 5 to receive anything that may be sent them for the work of the mission.

Already several families have been aided by the organization. A meeting will be held on next Tuesday afternoon at Toney's Hall at 4 o'clock.

Those who joined the mission yesterday were: Miss Ruth Brandis, Miss Ethel Brown, Mrs. Charles Schadt, Miss May J. Willshire, Mrs. J. W. Bronaugh, Mrs. R. T. Minor, Mrs. J. H. Latham, Mrs. W. L. Moody, Miss W. H. White, Mrs. R. O. Walker, Mrs. W. R. Beattie, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Mrs. W. I. Clopton, Miss Edna Davidson, Miss Mattie Jones, Miss Flora Moody, Miss Bessie Toney, Miss Pearl Fuqua, Miss Edna Toney.

FIREMEN'S BENEFIT.

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the Charles and Farley Merrymakers at Leader Hall last night in the Western drama, "Tatters," which was given for the benefit of the firemen.

The company fell little short of giving a professional performance. It was, indeed, a remarkably clever performance for an amateur organization, and several members of the cast were as good as professionals. This was particularly true of Mr. Tom Farley, Mr. Tom Charles, Mrs. Charles, Miss Nuckols, Miss Annie Morris, Mr. Harry Gaines and Mr. W. J. Moran.

As "Tatters," Miss Morris caught the audience, and she has talent that will make of her an ornament to the professional stage. This is true also of Miss Lummie Nuckols, who, besides being a beautiful girl, has a stage presence that is most pleasing.

This company will always receive a warm welcome in Manchester.

SUCESSFUL OPERATION.

Mrs. William S. Green, of Manchester, was successfully operated on by Drs. Hugh Taylor, Ingram and Brodnax at her residence, Fourth and Lee Streets, yesterday, and last night she was getting along very nicely.

HELPED THE POOR.

A large quantity of food was left over from the supper given by the ladies of Sacred Heart Church, and it was distributed among the poor of the city.

Services will be held at Sacred Heart Church on Sunday morning at 8 and 11:30, and the text of the sermon Sunday night will be "The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass."

SMALL TALK.

Mr. J. T. Moore left for Auburn, N. Y., yesterday.

Mr. J. W. Grigg and family will leave next week for Texas, where Mr. Grigg will engage in business.

There will be preaching at Cowardin Avenue Christian Church to-morrow morning and night by Rev. C. H. Combs.

Rev. W. W. Sisk will preach at Clopton Street Church to-morrow morning and night. His subject at night will be "The Result of Falsifying." The Sunbeams will meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

CLAMS THAT HE WAS BADLY FOOLED

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, February 20.—H. S. Cavendish, the explorer, is the plaintiff in an extraordinary case in the Chancery Court, in which he charges Major C. H. Strutt and Mrs. Strutt with influencing him through spiritualism and table-turning, to execute a deed by which his property goes to Mrs. Strutt and her children to the exclusion of the plaintiff's own wife. Mr. Cavendish has appealed to the court to set aside the deed, which, he contends, Mrs. Strutt obtained by pretending to be the ghost of his mother, who, represented to be speaking from heaven, advised him to so dispose of his property.

EMPEROR ORTHODOX

Agrees With Him to Certain Point Only.

NO DOUBT OF THE DIVINITY

The Emperor Says That God Is Constantly Revealing Himself Through Sages, Kings and Poets In All Ages.

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, February 20.—Emperor William's faith in God and Christ and in the authority of the Old Testament, as declared in his letter to Admiral Hallman, councillor of the German Oriental Society, is accepted by the leading authorities of the State and Church as satisfactory evidence of his orthodoxy, which for months had been the cause of deep concern to theologians and pastors.

The doubts began a year ago, when the Emperor first listened to Professor Delitzsche's lecture on "The Babylonish Origin of the Bible," and increased later when the Emperor personally assisted the Assyriologist in showing stereopticon pictures to sixty members of the court. The pictures were designed to prove the Babylonish origin of Hebrew ideas. The Emperor subscribed to funds to send Professor Delitzsche again to Assyria, and discussed with him when he returned his most recent discoveries, all to the dismay of orthodox churchmen and some of the most influential church administrators, particularly the accomplished Dr. Drysander, who besought the Emperor to make some definite statement of creed in order to restore the confidence of the clergy and laity.

The Emperor's letter to Admiral Hallman is the result of Dr. Drysander's endeavors.

Other portions of the letter to the Admiral, not contained in the conclusions given to the press yesterday, are as follows:

"During the evening entertainment with us, Professor Delitzsche had the opportunity to fully confer and debate with Her Majesty, the Empress, and Dr. Drysander, while I listened and remained passive. When he came to speak of the New Testament, it became clear at once that he developed such quite divergent views regarding the person of our Saviour that I had to express the diametrically opposite view. He does not recognize the divinity of Christ, and as a deduction therefrom asserts that the Old Testament contains no revelation about Him as the Messiah. Here the Assyriologist and the historical investigator ceases and the theologian begins with all his light and shadow sides. In this province I can only urgently advise him to proceed very cautiously, step by step, and at any rate ventilate his theses only in the theological books and in the circle of his colleagues."

NOT A DOUBT.

The Emperor then gives his personal views regarding revelation, saying:

"I distinguish between two different kinds of revelation—one progressive, and, as it were, historical; the other purely religious, as preparing the way for the future Messiah.

"Regarding the former, it must be said for me, it does not admit of a doubt, not even the slightest, that God reveals himself continuously in the race of men created by Him. He breathed into man the breath of His life, and follows with fatherly love and interest the development of the human race. In order to lead it forward and develop it He reveals Himself in this or that great sage, whether priest or king, whether heathen, Jews or Christians. Hammurabi was one, so was Moses, Abraham, Homer, Charlemagne, Luther, Shakespeare, Goethe, Kant and Emperor William the Great. These He sought out and endowed with His grace to accomplish splendid imperishable results for their people in their intellectual and physical provisions, according to His will. How often my grandfather pointed out that he was only an instrument in the Lord's hands.

SECOND FORM.

"The second form of revelation, the mere religious, is that which leads to the manifestation of our Lord. It was introduced with Abraham slow, but forward looking and omniscient for humanity was lost without it. Now begins the most astonishing activity of God's revelation. Abraham's race and the peoples developing from it, regard faith in one God as their holiest possession, and it follows, hold fast to it with iron-like consistency. Split up during their Egyptian captivity, the divided elements were again welded together by Moses, ever trying to hold fast to their monotheism. It was the direct intervention of God that caused the rejuvenation of this people, thus proved through centuries, till the Messiah heralded by prophets and psalmists, finally appeared, the greatest revelation of God in the world, for He appeared in the Son himself. Christ is God, God in human form.

"That is my view of these matters. It is to me self-evident that the O'd Testament contains many sections which are of a purely human and historical nature, and are not God's revealed word. The legislative act on Sinai, for example, can be only regarded as symbolically inspired by God. When Moses had to reburnish well known paragraphs of the law, perhaps derived from the code of Hammurabi, in order to incorporate and bind them into the loose, weak fabric of his people, here the historian can perhaps construe from the sense or wording a connection with the laws of Hammurabi, the friend of Abraham. That is perhaps logically correct, but that will never disguise the fact that God incited Moses thereto and in so far revealed Himself to the people of Israel."

Seats on the Exchange.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, February 20.—Negotiations are proceeding for the sale of a Stock Exchange seat for $81,000, which with the initiation fee of $2,000, equals the highest record price of last year. The eligibility of the applicant has not yet been determined by the Committee on Admissions. Two seats were transferred this week for $80,000 each.

DISSOLUTON NOTICE.

Notice of Dissolution.

The FIRM OF MORRISON & KINDERVATER, Mechanical Engineers, 1107½ E. Main Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. S. MORRISON having assumed full liability will in the future conduct the business.

All bills payable to and by him.

(Signed) H. S. MORRISON,
J. KINDERVATER.

Effective February 2, 1903.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—BETWEEN THE MT. VERNON and No. 112 South Third Street, Gold Crescent BROOCH, with heart of four-leaf clover, set with diamond. Finder return to 112 S. Third and receive reward.

CROWDED TO HEAR LOVE LETTER READ

(By Associated Press.)

PITTSBURG, PA., February 20.—The desire to hear more of the sensational testimony introduced yesterday in the trial of Dr. Ellis Duncan, charged with the shooting of Bruce Head, crowded the Criminal Court room to-day when the case was resumed. Every available seat and inch of standing room was taken.

Dr. Duncan was cross-examined and then Head was recalled by the defense to prove that the letters destroyed by Head after the shooting were written to Head by Mrs. Duncan. Head, in answer to a direct question, admitted Mrs. Duncan had written him six or seven letters before she came to Pittsburg.

Dr. Duncan was recalled and said he had made a copy of the letter written by Head to Mrs. Duncan. The original, he said, was destroyed by Mrs. Duncan in his presence. Head was shown the copy and admitted that he had written something like the copy.

The court admitted the letter in evidence. The letter follows:

Camp, October 3, 1902.

"Sweetheart,—I will be out for you Sunday about 10:30. You know what to tell Miss Alma, but let me know what you have done, and how you have arranged to get away for the day. I am better in body, but not in mind. Have had the blues for a day or two.

"You did not seem overanxious to talk to me last night. Hope you had a nice time at the club.

"Yours,

(Signed) "BRUCE."

The defense then rested and the case was given to the jury.

The jury had not rendered a verdict when time for the court to adjourn had arrived, and they were given the privilege of turning in a sealed verdict if they could agree on one during the night.

ANDREW CARNEGIE IS SAID TO BE ILL

(By Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, GA., February 20.—The visit of Andrew Carnegie to this city, scheduled for February 28th, has been postponed and the reason is alleged to be Mr. Carnegie's illness.

Mr. Carnegie is now at Dungeness, his sister's winter residence, on umberland Island. The dedication of the Carnegie library is to take place as soon as Mr. Carnegie is able to come to Atlanta.

Not a Candidate.

Mr. C. Lee Moore, chief clerk to the Auditor of Virginia, will not be a candidate of secretary of the Corporation Commission.

RIO JANERIO.—The British steamer Belluci, which went ashore on Garupary Islands, while bound from this port for New Orleans and New York, is breaking up and has been abandoned.